

Chapter 19 Reviews 2006 Changes

Chapter/Page 19-4/5; Line 36-37; Release January 2006

Escaped Prescribed Fire Review

Examines escaped prescribed fires to:

- prevent future escapes from occurring
- establish accountability
- determine if the prescribed fire plan was adequate
- determine if the prescription, actions and procedures set forth in the prescribed fire plan were followed
- determine if overall policy, guidance, and procedures relating to prescribed fire operations are adequate
- determine the level of awareness and understanding of procedures and guidance of the personnel involved
- determine the extent of prescribed fire training and experience of personnel involved.

Escaped prescribed fire review direction is found in the following agency manuals/direction.

- *BLM - ? BLM 9214 Prescribe Fire Handbook and the 9215 BLM Fire Training Handbook.*

Chapter/Page 19-5; Line 12-31; Release January 2006

After Action Review (AAR)

? An AAR is a learning tool intended for the evaluation of an incident or project in order to improve performance by sustaining strengths and correcting weaknesses. An AAR is performed as immediately after the event as possible by the personnel involved. An AAR should encourage input from participants that is focused on:

- what was planned
- what actually happened
- why it happened
- what can be done the next time

It is a tool that leaders and units can use to get maximum benefit from the experience gained on any incident or project.

When possible, the leader of the incident or project should facilitate the AAR process. However, the leader may choose to have another person facilitate the AAR as needed and appropriate. AARs may be conducted at any organizational level. However, all AARs follow the same format, involve the exchange of ideas and observations, and focus on improving proficiency. The AAR should not be utilized as an investigational review.

The format can be found in the *IRPG, PMS #461, NFES #1007*

~~The AAR is a training tool intended for post evaluation of an incident or project in order to sustain strengths and improve on weaknesses. It is performed immediately after the event by the personnel involved. The leader of the incident or project should lead this exercise in an informal setting, encouraging input on an assessment of what was planned, what actually happened, why did it happen, and what can be done the next time. This process should not be interpreted as an investigational review.~~

~~An example would be a post operational evaluation by a Hotshot Superintendent with the crew.~~

~~The format can be found in the IRPG, PMS#461, NFES #1077.~~

Chapter/Page 19-6; Line 23-28; Release January 2006

? Shelter Deployment

Shelter deployment may occur in situations where individuals are not entrapped. However, any time a shelter is deployed (other than for training purposes), regardless of circumstances, notification to the National Fire and Aviation Safety Office of the jurisdictional agency is required. Level of investigation will be determined at the national level.

Chapter/Page 19-6/7; Line 42-7; Release January 2006

Wildland Fire Serious Accident

Defined as accidents where one or more fatalities occur and/or three or more personnel are inpatient hospitalized as a direct result, or in support of, wildland fire ? ~~suppression or prescribed fire~~ operations, or substantial property or equipment damage of \$250,000 or more occurs. Notification to the National Fire and Aviation Safety Office is required. National Office will conduct the investigation with the delegation of authority coming from the National Fire Director or agency director. ? Agency contacts are listed below:

- **BLM** - Michelle Ryerson
- **FWS** - Rod Bloms
- **NPS** - Al King
- **FS** - Ed Hollenshead

Chapter/Page 19-7/8; Line 40-9; Release January 2006

Personnel Involved

Treatment, transport, and follow-up care should be immediately arranged for injured and involved personnel. Develop a roster of involved personnel and supervisors and ensure they are available for interviews by the investigation team. Consider relieving involved supervisors from fireline duty until the preliminary investigation has been completed. Attempt to collect initial statements from the involved individuals prior to a Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM). Critical Incident Stress Teams are available through Employee Assistance Programs (EAP's), Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACC's) or may be ordered through NICC.

- A Critical Incident Stress Defusing should be provided no more than 8 hours after an incident, or if possible, it should be provided immediately

(one to two hours) after the incident, and usually takes 30 minutes to 1 hour.

- A Critical Incident Stress Debriefing should occur between 24 to 72 hours after the incident, and usually takes 1-3 hours.

Chapter/Page 19-9; Line 4-13; Release January 2006

Agency Administrator

- Identify agencies with statutory/accident jurisdictional responsibilities for the incident; develop local preparedness plans to guide emergency response.
- Provide for and emphasize treatment and care of survivors.
- Ensure the Incident Commander secures the accident site to protect physical evidence.
- Conduct in-briefing to the investigation team.
- Facilitate and support investigation as requested.
- Implement ? CISM ~~D~~.